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CANADA AND THE PACIFIC

While in Tokyo recently, for the Canada-Japan ministerial meeting, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, addressed the Foreign Correspondents' Club. Excerpts from the speech follow:

There is...a long history of Canadian interest in the Pacific countries, particularly Japan. But it was not until after the Second World War that Canadians as a whole became aware of the Pacific as they had been of the Atlantic - as a natural focus for our trading interests and for the definition of our international personality. This growing consciousness of the Pacific is attributable in economic terms to the amazing progress of Japan, to the continuing development of other countries on the Pacific rim and to the remarkable growth in the extractive and manufacturing industries of Western Canada. Over the past 30 years, developments in Asia have also brought home to Canadians as never before the realization that Canada is involved despite our apparent geographical remoteness. The upheaval in China following the Second World War, the Korean War, and more recently the Vietnam War, have prompted Canadians to be concerned with the way in which the world's peace and security is affected by events in East and Southeast Asia. All this has led to a fresh recognition of the obvious fact that Canada is a Pacific as well as an Atlantic nation, and to a reassertion of this fact as a firm principle of our foreign policy....

JAPAN
Foremost among the countries with which closer Canadian ties are being forged is Japan. In economic

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terms this country has come to be of tremendous importance to Canada. Japan is presently our third largest trading partner, competing for second place, and bilateral trade between Japan and Canada last year amounted to almost \$1 billion. We have traditionally been large-scale suppliers of the basic primary commodities required by the Japanese economy. But we are also anxious to secure a greater opportunity for our producers to compete with more highly processed products in the Japanese market, and we look to the disappearance of impediments, many of which are out of date in the Japanese economy of today, to our export trade in these goods and in agricultural products.

In the other direction, Canadian imports from Japan have, since the conclusion of the first Canada-Japan Trade Agreement in 1954, increased more than sixteenfold. The vast majority of these imports are fully manufactured goods, and there are times when sales of a few Japanese products occur at levels which cause disruption in the Canadian economy. We feel obliged to state our position frankly in such cases and we expect an understanding reaction from our Japanese friends. The healthy state of our relations and our shared interests are such that they can readily withstand these differences. There has also been a substantial increase in the amount of Japanese investment in Canada in recent years. We

have noted with satisfaction Japanese participation in the development of natural resources in British Columbia and Alberta and we would welcome more Japanese investment, particularly in our manufacturing industries.

CULTURAL RELATIONS

Important as these economic relations are, I would not want to leave the impression that they are the be-all and end-all of Canadian relations with Japan, nor that the quality of our appreciation of each other as nations can best be measured by ringing up mutually profitable sales, each on his own cash register. This is far from being the case. Japan was a major exhibitor at Expo 67. In Osaka, Canada will be represented not only by the Federal Government's pavilion but also by the pavilions of three of our provinces, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Visitors of all sorts - tourists, businessmen, officials, politicians - are moving in increasing numbers between Canada and Japan: some 15,000 Canadians came to Japan last year and many more are expected in 1970. Canadian students, scholars and artists come here to study the great cultural and artistic heritage of this ancient land. The Toronto Symphony Orchestra - conducted, I might note, by Seiji Ozawa who has become famous in North America - is at present performing in Japan, the first such tour by a Canadian orchestra.

Our deepening relations in non-governmental fields, and the rapidly growing importance of Japan as a world power, have as their natural concomitant an even closer political relation. Bilaterally, in the current ministerial committee meeting and in individual meetings with federal and provincial Canadian cabinet ministers; multilaterally, in the close collaboration which exists between Japanese and Canadian delegations in all the major international organizations to which we both belong, we find ourselves exchanging ideas with the ease and frankness which reflects mutual respect and a broad similarity of approach to many problems. In the political field our co-operation is particularly close in the United Nations and its agencies. In the economic field, it expresses itself especially in our mutual interest, as non-European powers, in the OECD and the GATT. Both of us have the U.S.A. as our chief trading partner and both of us are concerned lest the economic world of the developed countries become a U.S.A.-EEC dialogue.

CHINA

In recent months the Canadian Government has, as you know, undertaken a complete review of Canadian policy towards China. This is, in part, a reflection of our awareness of Canada as a Pacific nation, since no consideration of the area could be complete without close attention being paid to this vast country containing almost one quarter of the world's population. The Canadian Government's plans stem from

the public statement made on May 29, 1968 by our Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, to the effect that if his Government was re-elected it was his intention to open discussions leading to recognition of the Government in Peking. After several months of intensive study within our own administration and discussion with some interested governments, the decision was taken to have our embassy in Stockholm approach the Chinese Embassy in that city with a proposal that we enter into substantive discussions. We have now had a Chinese reply to that approach and we hope that the discussions in which we are about to engage in Stockholm will lead in due course to the exchange of diplomatic missions.

Perhaps this would be an appropriate occasion to explain why, despite the reservations that have been frankly expressed to us by some friendly countries, we have come to the conclusion that it would be desirable for Canada to seek diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China at this time.

Briefly, the reason is not unlike that offered by a distinguished mountaineer when asked why he continued to attempt the conquest of Mount Everest: "Because it is there!" The effective government of China is and has been for almost 25 years, the Government in Peking. For much of that time, Canada has been expanding and developing relations with China in a number of fields, and in some of them - particularly trade - our relations with China have become important to us. But if China is important to Canada, one has only to open a newspaper almost any day to appreciate that China has come to occupy an important, perhaps even critical, position in today's world. If a stable basis for peace in the world can be found, it is clear that China must participate in the finding. If Asian problems are to be solved, China must take part in their solution.

Given these facts, and the growing importance of China both to Canada and to the world, the question is not really, "Why should Canada recognize Peking?" but, "Why should Canada not seek diplomatic relations with the world's most populous nation?" In our view, the normal, logical and reasonable thing would be to have diplomatic relations with a country of such importance. However, since the issues involved are obviously highly controversial ones in the international community, it had been the position of the Canadian Government that it might be more appropriate for a country such as Canada to place first priority on a resolution of these problems in the context of the United Nations. In the absence of such a solution, it is now our best judgment that whatever uncertainties and disadvantages there may have been are unlikely to outweigh the arguments for trying to normalize our relations with the People's Republic of China.

In the Canadian Parliament and elsewhere, I have in the months since the Canadian Government's intentions with respect to China were first declared, been asked many questions on the position of Taiwan.

MEDICARE IN FIVE PROVINCES

The following statement by Mr. John Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare, was made on April 1:

With the application of the Medical Care Act to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, effective April 1, we have attained a very considerable measure of progress toward our goal of providing insured health services to all Canadians under provincial medicare plans.

British Columbia and Saskatchewan implemented the provisions of the Act on its inception last July. The five provinces now participating begin to give reality to the portability-of-benefits principle. Canadians form a mobile industrial society. It is estimated that 7 per cent of our population moves from one province to another each year. Any effective programme must provide for continuous coverage regardless of provincial boundaries and regardless of the organization of insurance groups.

The principles and criteria given in the Act offer the provinces considerable flexibility in introducing their own programmes. Two of the five provincial plans now in effect are funded from general revenue, another has a voluntary premium system. Still another has a compulsory premium system, and the fifth is funded from a combination of premiums and general revenue. Similarly, benefit provisions vary to some extent but all meet the general requirement of comprehensive coverage for all medically required services rendered by a physician or surgeon. Three of the plans are making use of non-profit doctor-sponsored plans in a variety of ways, in relation to the administration of their programmes.

In each case, however, administration of the plan is on a non-profit basis by a public authority accountable to the provincial government.

Developments to date and indications for the future are encouraging. I believe that the medical profession will respond to this programme in a responsible manner, reflecting the trust and confidence that the public has placed in the profession.

PRIMA BALLERINA RETIRES

Lois Smith, prima ballerina of the National Ballet of Canada, has announced that she will retire at the end of the current season on June 8.

Miss Smith plans to open a ballet school, and make some guest appearances with the National Ballet next season. She will also "be doing some teaching at the National Ballet School", she says.

Several injuries are the cause of Miss Smith's decision to withdraw from her heavy dancing schedule.

One of the original members of the company, she has danced with the National Ballet of Canada since 1951 and has appeared in every major city in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Miss Smith began ballet lessons at the age of ten in Vancouver, and, as prima ballerina of Canada's National Ballet since 1955, she has danced the leading roles in many productions including *La Sylphide*, *The Nutcracker*, *La Prima Ballerina*, *Bayaderka*, *Studies in White*, *Swan Lake*, *Cinderella*, *Giselle*, and *Coppélia*.

Lois Smith has been proclaimed by North America's foremost ballet critics as one of the world's finest prima ballerinas.

BANK RATE RAISED

The Governor of the Bank of Canada, Mr. Louis Rasminsky, announced on April 11 that the minimum secondary reserve ratio of the chartered banks was being raised from 7 per cent to 8 per cent of Canadian dollar deposit liabilities, effective in June.

The Governor stated that the increase in the minimum secondary reserve ratio would reduce the surplus liquidity available to banks to support the expansion of loans. The new measure will supplement the control by the Bank of Canada over cash reserves, which has brought about a substantial reduction in surplus bank liquidity since last autumn and has involved a considerable tightening of credit conditions. It will reinforce the monetary policy of the Bank, which is directed toward reducing inflationary pressures.

COPPER CONTROL MAY TIGHTEN

Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry and Trade and Commerce, advised the House of Commons recently that it might become necessary to change the arrangements for control of copper in refinery shapes to offshore destinations.

Since November 1965, copper in all forms has been controlled by authority granted under the Export and Import Permits Act. In the case of refinery shapes, however, permits valid for multiple destinations have been issued on a yearly basis.

Mr. Pepin explained to the House that the contemplated change had been suggested by the fact that, over the previous several months, the London Metal Exchange price for copper had continued at a "significantly higher level" than the North American producer's price. This continuing price differential had intensified interest on the part of some of the copper-concentrate producing mines, whose concentrates were smelted and refined in Canada, to sell their resultant copper at the London Metal Exchange price. These mines had traditionally sold part of their refined copper in Canada at the North American price.

Part of Mr. Pepin's statement follows:

"Current conditions in the industry are such that there is a danger the continuing higher overseas price would attract away from Canada some of the

normal and reasonable supplies of copper required by our copper-consuming industries.

"In order to prevent this happening, several meetings have been held with the various sectors of the Canadian copper industry. I continue to hope that the industry will find its own solution to this problem but consider it desirable, however, to make clear at this stage the action the Government will take should a shortage in the supply of copper, traditionally available in the usual way for our users, develop in Canada.

"If a legitimate shortage of copper for the Canadian fabricating industry occurs and is substantiated, we shall, under the authority of the Export and Import Permits Act, take the following steps:

(1) Withdraw or withhold export permits for refinery shapes.

(2) Ensure that Canadian fabricators of rod and wire products return all new bare copper scrap generated in their operations through normal trade channels to Canadian refineries for conversion or exchange for primary copper.

(3) Ensure that the Canadian brass mills arrange for the return to their own mills of all usable scrap generated in their customers' operations.

"These measures would be taken to the extent and degree necessary to ensure the reasonable requirements of Canadian copper users on a competitive basis."

HOMEMAKER SERVICES SURVEY

The Canadian Welfare Council is trying to discover why one of Canada's most important community services - the visiting homemaker service - is in short supply compared to other social programmes and services which have expanded significantly in the past few decades.

The Council, with the help of a grant from the Welfare Grants Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, has begun a study of selected homemaker agencies in the seven provinces that have such agencies (Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). The study is expected to cost over \$28,000 and take a year to complete. The Council has appointed a committee that will advise on the study and press for implementation of its policy recommendations when the work is completed.

The Council points out that visiting homemaker services are recognized by home economists, nurses, social workers, and by every observer of modern social systems as a necessary community service for people of all incomes in helping to prevent family breakdown when one parent is absent or unable to carry on, and in caring for the elderly and disabled in their own homes. It is a service that can be financed, through cost-sharing arrangements, under the Canada Assistance Plan. Homemaker services in Canada operate under the auspices of family service

associations, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Victorian Order of Nurses, and other public and voluntary organizations or combinations of them. One measure of the problem in Canada is a comparison to Sweden, where there is one homemaker for every 500 people; in Canada there is an estimated one for every 30,000. The Council's study will examine the structure of these agencies and associations, their auspices and financing; the recruitment, training, hours of work, duties and salaries of the homemakers themselves, and the types of families that are served.

SPAIN CONSULTS BELL CANADA

Bell Canada has been awarded a contract by the Spanish Telephone Company to examine Spain's telephone network and to make recommendations for its expansion. R.A. Cline, assistant vice-president of Bell's consulting services division, said recently that a task force of ten left Montreal during April for Madrid, which will be their home base for the next few months.

The members of the task force will recommend long-range plans for the Spanish long-distance network, the Madrid urban network. Methods of charging for calls other than local calls will also be recommended.

Mr. Cline said that negotiations began in 1967, when Spanish telephone authorities were in Canada and gained firsthand information on this country's telecommunications.

Bell's consulting services division was established last year to provide advice and training in telecommunications. "We already have company employees in Turkey, Greece, the Philippines, Kenya, Nigeria, the United States and other countries," Mr. Cline said. "Prospects for the expansion of this service are encouraging."

CANADA COUNCIL BURSARIES

The Canada Council has awarded 229 bursaries, worth \$805,000, to assist Canadian artists in the early stages of their professional careers. The maximum value of each bursary is \$3,500, in addition to which he receives travel allowance for one year's free work or study.

The successful candidates were chosen from a total of 854 applicants after screening by several juries of professional artists and critics selected from across Canada.

Last year there were 668 candidates in the competition for 254 bursaries worth a total of \$859,000.

William Lyon Mackenzie King is the only Canadian Prime Minister to be featured on a postage stamp of a foreign country. He is shown on an El Salvador stamp issued in 1948 to mark the third anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

THE PASSING OF A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE GROUP OF SEVEN

Arthur Lismer, a founding member of Canada's famous Group of Seven died in a Montreal hospital last month at the age of 83.

The Group was founded in 1919 by seven artists who spent their weekends and holidays sketching in the Georgian Bay district and Northern Ontario as an escape from the routine work of Toronto studios. They became strongly attached to the rocky, pine-clad northern wilderness, with its lonely lakes, silent forests and brilliant autumn colours.

Canadian landscape had previously been depicted in conventional European and British hues, but these young painters wanted to show the grandeur of the northern lands in a more dramatic manner. Under the influence of the French impressionists, they evolved a bold and vigorous style based on design, pattern and simplification of form. Their daring shocked many art critics but in time their work began to gain recognition.

COURSE OF CAREER

Dr. Lismer was born in Sheffield and studied art in Antwerp before coming to Canada in 1911. When the First World War broke out, he moved from Toronto, where he was working with an engraving firm, to Halifax, where he was commissioned to paint minesweepers and sea-planes for the Canadian War Memorials. Most of these paintings are now the property of Canada's National Gallery. Some of Dr. Lismer's most important canvasses were painted between 1921 and 1927. He was very much under the spell of the rugged Algoma landscape, and, in the brilliant colours and giant rhythms of his paintings, he evokes the majesty of this haunting wilderness. Much of Dr. Lismer's life was devoted to teaching. He became principal of the Nova Scotia College of Art shortly after he moved to that province, and within two years he had transformed it into a first-rate art school. In 1933 he founded the Children's Art Centre in Toronto, where he worked on progressive methods of teaching. He also spent a year in South Africa organizing art classes for children. He was the educational supervisor of the National Gallery of Canada and the Art Association of Montreal. Until two years ago, Dr. Lismer was principal of the School of Art and Design at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

Three other founders of the Group are still living: Fred Varley (86), A.Y. Jackson (84) and Lawren Harris (81). Varley was the one artist of the Group interested primarily in portraiture. He went on occasional camping trips to Georgian Bay, however, and one of his paintings of that area is now a part of the collection of the National Gallery. The harsh



Dr. Arthur Lismer

Canadian winters has a special appeal for A.Y. Jackson, many of whose familiar paintings are of winter scenes. Lawren Harris preferred the stark landscape of the north shore of Lake Superior, and his paintings stand out for the degree of their abstraction and the cold but vibrant colours he uses.

The other founding members — J.E.H. MacDonald, Franz Johnston and Frank Carmichael — are dead. Another artist, who belonged to this group of painters but died three years before they became known as the Group of Seven through a joint exhibition held in Toronto — was Tom Thomson. Born in a small town in Ontario, he spent the early years of his life on a farm near Owen Sound, Ontario and became devoted to the Canadian northland. He had a natural love of outdoor life, was a skillful canoeist, and was capable of keeping up with the best guides and trappers. The small sketches in which he made use of strong simple colours project a jewel-like quality. He was drowned in Algonquin Park in 1917. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. 24, No. 7, dated February 12, 1969, P. 5.)

TOMMIES TRAIN IN CANADA

More than 2,700 British soldiers will train in Canada during 1969, beginning with three infantry battalions that will arrive at intervals this summer to spend about a month at Mobile Command bases.

The 1st Battalion The Royal Green Jackets from Tidworth, Hampshire, will arrive in mid-May; the 2nd Battalion The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers from Watchett, Somerset, will begin their training in mid-June; and the 1st Battalion The Royal Regiment, from Dover, Kent will arrive in August. These units totalling some 2,000 officers and men, will practise air mobility over long distances, set up bases in unfamiliar surroundings, and train to battalion level with Canadian land forces.

Also coming to Canada are No. 8 Field Squadron Royal Engineers, from Tidworth, about 80 officers and men of 22 Special Air Service on exercise "Oppidan", a battery of 5 Light Regiment from Bulford Camp, Wiltshire, and a company of 1 Coldstream Guards from Tidworth.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Births registered in provincial offices in February numbered 27,119 compared to 26,642 in February 1968. For the first two months of 1969 births were 1.6 percent lower than in February 1968, decreases being reported in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia.

MARRIAGES

There were 8,228 marriages registered in February compared to 8,490 in February 1968. Marriages for the first two months of 1969 were 1.9 percent higher than those of the corresponding period of 1968, with decreases in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

DEATHS

The 12,926 deaths recorded during February brought the total number registered for the first two months of 1969 to 28,216, a decrease of 3.4 per cent from those recorded in February last year. Decreases were reported in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

CANADA AND THE PACIFIC

(Continued from P. 2)

I have not been able to give a great deal of satisfaction to my questioners in Canada in this respect and I am afraid I shall not be able to tell you a great

deal either. Clearly the nature of our relations with Taiwan must change if we enter into diplomatic relations with Peking, for one cannot maintain diplomatic relations with two regimes both claiming to speak for the same country. What exactly these subsequent relations might be I cannot say, for this does not depend on the decision of the Canadian Government only. As for the status of Taiwan, it would be presumptuous for the Canadian Government to pronounce upon it one way or the other. The status of Taiwan is essentially something for the Chinese to work out, for both Peking and Taipei now regard Taiwan as a province of China. As I said in the Canadian House of Commons, when we recognize other countries, we do not necessarily recognize all their territorial claims or challenge them and we have the same approach to Taiwan.

We are fully aware that the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan view the question of recognition of Communist China in a somewhat different light - and we recognize that our interests may well be different. We have, however, kept in close contact with the Japanese Government as our plans developed and have listened carefully to what they had to say. We shall continue to do so, and we hope that they understand the reasoning which has led us to this step....

CONCLUSION

Let me, in conclusion, take a brief look ahead at Asia and the Pacific as a whole. I foresee a Pacific area where what are presently the more economically developed countries - the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand - will continue to expand trade among themselves and will also co-operate with the developing countries to encourage greater trade, investment and aid. Much of this will occur in the private sector, but in so far as Canada is concerned, where government action is appropriate, we intend to adopt a constructive approach which reflects our role as a Pacific nation. We have in Canada a long tradition of interest in the Pacific. The rapid economic development of Asia and the Pacific, the increasing understanding of its importance to world peace and stability and the greater awareness of Asia's contribution to the world's culture and civilization - all of these are combining to ensure a more active Canadian attention to this great area so that new links will be forged to add to the old ones for the greater benefit of all of us. And in this we look forward to the continued and increasing co-operation with Japan symbolized by the ministerial meetings which have brought my colleagues and me to Japan today.

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